

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA:

The list which has been given in the answer, it does appear that some States are getting more of benefits from these schemes than the other States. Is there any thinking in the Government as to what extent the State Governments and local-self-governments in the area can be involved in identifying the beneficiaries; and also whether there has been any monitoring and reviewing of the situation as to whether the earning potential of women has increased as a result of these things?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I would like to point out that as far as the earning potential is concerned, the results have been very encouraging because the training that has been given to them in the new areas where jobs are becoming available have been very carefully planned; and I must say; for instance, even in traditional occupations like sericulture and various other areas where women have been working, the improved technique which has been brought in has increased their income and also made drudgery of the work less; whether we are talking about coir industry; even a simple question of fuel and fodder for rural women with wasteland development where particular type of plant which have been suggested, the drudgery of collecting fuel and fodder for women, which is very much part of the life of the rural women, has been eased. And therefore, when we are talking of science and technology for women we are talking only about laboratory developments but of its application.

It is true that different States are getting grants at different levels; it depends upon the projects which are sponsored, which are sent to us, which are funded by us; and it depends therefore on how interested and active the State Governments are in coming forth with projects which can be funded by the Department of Science and Technology. Besides this, I must also say that certain areas have got specific programmes which have been launched. For instance, we have separate programmes for coastal areas, separate programmes for the hill areas depending on the environment and the local

problems. In the hilly areas it has something to do with sheep rearing, with great rearing and with carding and other problems for wool development and we have also gone in, for instance, for medicinal plant development where women are able to earn by planting certain types of medicinal plants which have a market, if they are grown in the backyard their own homes. So, these are projects depending on the areas. When it comes to coastal areas we are talking about inland fisheries and other programmes by which the output and processing of marine products help the Women. So, in accordance with the areas, there are various programmes for various groups depending on the local problems.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Monitoring has not been answered.

Eighth Plan Proposals by Kerala

*595. **SHRI THAYIL JOHNNANJALOSE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has prepared the Eighth Plan proposals;

(b) if so, the details of the projects that are likely to be taken up in the first year of the Eighth plan;

(c) the estimated allocation thereof; and

(d) the extent to which it will be more than the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The outlays are approved by planning Commission headwise/sub-headwise and not project wise. The Eighth Five year Plan of Kerala has not been finalised so far. However, for annual plan 1992-93 of the State which is the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 913 crores has been agreed to which is 13.1% higher than

the outlay of Rs. 807 crores approved for 1991-92.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: What are the main proposals submitted by the State Government to be included in the Eighth Plan, whether all proposals of the State Government are accepted by the Central Government, and what are the proposals not accepted?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The State Government requested for an outlay of Rs. 913 crores and it has been agreed to.

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: In view of the inflation and devaluation of the rupee, 13.1 percent is very low as compared to the last year's outlay and it becomes much less after the devaluation of the rupee. So, it is necessary to increase the outlay at least by 30 per cent for 1992-93. In view of the financial constraint of the Kerala Government, will the Government increase its share if the Government of Kerala makes a request to that effect?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as the increase is concerned, it is 13.1 percent and considering the devaluation, there may not be much increase, I agree. But if you consider the last year's expenditure the outlay revised by the Kerala Government is now Rs. 620 crores; that is the latest information. So, the increase will be rather more than 13.1 per cent. But the Plan was discussed thoroughly with the State and they have agreed to the allocation.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Annual Plan for this year is finalised on the basis of the Gadgil Formula or the Modified Gadgil Formula.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: This is not in accordance with the Gadgil Formula. A revised Mukherjee Formula has been used this time.

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the details of the Eighth Five Year Plan for Kerala

have been finalised and when is it to be completed.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As I submitted earlier, the Eighth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised. Only the Annual Plan has been finalised and we are having discussions. The Eighth Plan will have to be discussed in the next meeting of the National Development Council which is going to be held perhaps in the month of May.

SHRI E. AHAMED: The hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that the Government of India now accepted the Mukherjee Formula. We know about Gadgil Formula and the Revised Gadgil Formula. Will the hon. Minister please explain to the House what is the difference between the Revised Gadgil Formula and the Mukherjee Formula?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As a matter of fact, whether it is Gadgil formula, consensus formula and now Mukherjee formula, there is no substantial difference. Now the latest distribution of central assistance will be, population 60 percent, per capita income 25/- including 5 percent on distance method and 20 percent on deviation method and performance is 7.50 per cent ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway the main question is on Kerala and not on formula.

Coal Based Industries

*596. **SHRI ANIL BASU:**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposal for setting up coal based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any request in this regard from the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar; and